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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/428,813	10/28/1999	SAMI INKINEN	297-008970-U	5161

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EXAMINER	
KUMAR, PANKAJ	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2631	18

DATE MAILED: 06/01/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/428,813	INKINEN ET AL	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Pankaj Kumar	2631	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *23 April 2004*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-12* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☒ Claim(s) *9* is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-8 and 10-12* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

1. DETAILED ACTION

2. *Response to Arguments*

3. Applicant's arguments filed have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

4. Applicant argues that the expansion memory location in Watts is not a general purpose expansion memory location since that expansion memory location can only support PCMCIA card. This is not persuasive. The expansion memory location in Watts is a general purpose expansion memory location since it is well known in the art that the PCMCIA card slot can support multiple types of cards such as a camera card or a PCMCIA card for wireless communications. This well known fact is also taught in Wilska in col. 3 second full paragraph when it says "camera card 15" and also "PCMCIA card 15". Also, Watts in col. 15 third full paragraph says, "The notebook computer also has two slots for PCMCIA cards. These slots may be used with third party boards to provide various expansion options. ..." Some of these are shown in http://www.pc-card.com

5. Applicant argues that one would not be able to derive applicant's invention from Watts figure 343. This is not persuasive since the office never suggested that one would be able to derive the entire applicant's invention from Watts figure 343. The office is stating that Watts figure 343 teaches various limitations of applicant's claim(s).

6. Applicant argues that Watts does not have the limitation of mounting a data communication device having short range communication into the general purpose expansion memory location. This is not persuasive since Watts teaches PCMCIA card slot and it is well

known in the art that the PCMCIA card slot can support multiple types of cards such as a PCMCIA card for wireless communications. Also, Watts in col. 15 third full paragraph says, "The notebook computer also has two slots for PCMCIA cards. These slots may be used with third party boards to provide various expansion options. ..." One of these PCMCIA wireless cards is shown in http://www.madge.com/products/products-95-31.aspx

7. Another wireless PCMCIA card that is RF based is shown in Funk et al. USPN 6,516,204. It is inherent to mount the card into the slot in order to use the card.

8. Applicant argues that Watts does not teach a controller connectable to a general purpose interface of an expansion memory location of the electronic device, for controlling the operation of the data communication device. This is not persuasive. Since Watts teaches in col. 15 third full paragraph says, "The notebook computer also has two slots for PCMCIA cards. These slots may be used with third party boards to provide various expansion options. ..." which supports general purpose interface of an expansion memory location of the electronic device. The controllers are the third party boards such as Wilska teachings in col. 3 second full paragraph of "camera card 15" and also of "PCMCIA card 15" and these control the operation of the data communication device.

9. Applicant argues that Watts does not teach automatically activating a communication link by the storage of data. This is not persuasive since what is currently claimed is that the short range wireless data communication link between the data communication device and the wireless device is made automatically on the basis of the logic of the data communication device so that

the short range wireless data communication link is activated by the storage of data. Watts in cols. 74-75 teaches "RF module in the notebook is trying to dock with the RF module in the docking station" (applicant's claim: short range wireless data communication link between the data communication device and the wireless device is made) and this is automatic since when distance equals 0, docking occurs (applicant's claim: automatically based on the basis of the logic of the data communication device) when they recognize each other - meaning that docking occurs when recognizable characteristics about each, which are inherently stored data, is exchanged (applicant's claim: so that the short range wireless data communication link is activated by the storage of data)

10. Applicant argues that Watts does not teach a supplying a busy signal to the LPRF unit when the memory is processed by the electronic device. This is not persuasive since Watts in fig. 343 teaches a RF module with a PCI interface that has a PCI bus and Watts in cols. 61 to 62 teaches to read the status and if the status is docked, the CPU quits running on the PCI bus (applicant's claim: supplying a busy signal to the LPRF unit) and this occurs when the MUX reads the I/O device when it is being docked (applicant's claim: when the memory is processed by the electronic device)

11. Response to Amendment

12. Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

13. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

14. A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

15. (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

16. Claims 1-8, 10-12 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Watts 6,023,587.

17. As per claim 1, Watts teaches a method for wireless data communication between a wireless device, having means for short-range data communication, and an electronic device, the method comprising: mounting a data communication device (Watts: PCMCIA card) having means for short-range wireless data communication in a general purpose expansion memory location (Watts PCMCIA card slot) of the electronic device (Watts: notebook computer); activating a short-range wireless data communication link between the wireless device and the data communication device (Watts paragraph 288, col. 71 lines 54 to 59: "Xircom LAN (2.4 GHz) transceiver PCMCIA card connected to a PCMCIA card slot on the notebook"; "Xircom base LAN (2.4 GHz) transceiver coupled to bus 20 of the docking station"); and transmitting data between the data communication device and the wireless device (Watts paragraph 288, col. 71 lines 54 to 59: "The RF interface in notebook computer 62 would comprise a Xircom LAN (2.4 GHz) transceiver PCMCIA card connected to a PCMCIA card slot on the notebook and a corresponding Xircom base LAN (2.4 GHz) transceiver coupled to bus 20 of the docking station 58.").

18. As per claim 2, Watts teaches a method according to claim 1, wherein in order to enable the data transmission from the electronic device to the wireless device the following method steps are performed after the installation of the data communication device and before the

activation of the data communication link: inputting data to the electronic device; and processing the data in the data communication device installed in an expansion memory location (Watts col. 74-75: "sends a signal to the RF module that says "What is your configuration""; thus configuration data has already been input to the electronic device and processed in the data communication device installed in an expansion memory location; electronic device (Watts: notebook computer), data communication device (Watts: PCMCIA card), data communication link (Watts: RF interface about 'what is your configuration?')).

19. As per claim 3, Watts teaches a method according to claim 2, wherein the data processing in the data communication device (Watts: PCMCIA card) is made by instructions from the electronic device (Watts: notebook computer).

20. As per claim 4, Watts teaches a method according to claim 1, wherein the data communication between the data communication device and the wireless device is made over a low power radio frequency (LPRF) link. (Watts: The RF module such as in fig. 343 is meant to communicate over a sort distance and thus will inherently be low power.)

21. As per claim 5, Watts teaches a method according to claim 1, wherein the data communication between the data communication device (Watts: PCMCIA card) and the wireless device is made on the basis of instructions given by the wireless device (Watts fig. 343: 1394 interface and PCMCIA card will receive information from the wireless device and hence data communication will be based on instructions given by the wireless device).

22. As per claim 6, Watts teaches a method for wireless data communication between a wireless device, having means for short-range data communication, and an electronic device, the method comprising: mounting a data communication device (Watts: PCMCIA card) having

means for short-range wireless data communication in a general purpose expansion memory location (Watts PCMCIA card slot) of the electronic device (Watts: notebook computer); activating a short-range wireless data communication link between the wireless device and the data communication device (Watts paragraph 288, col. 71 lines 54 to 59: "Xircom LAN (2.4 GHz) transceiver PCMCIA card connected to a PCMCIA card slot on the notebook"; "Xircom base LAN (2.4 GHz) transceiver coupled to bus 20 of the docking station"); and transmitting data between the data communication device and the wireless device (Watts paragraph 288, col. 71 lines 54 to 59: "The RF interface in notebook computer 62 would comprise a Xircom LAN (2.4 GHz) transceiver PCMCIA card connected to a PCMCIA card slot on the notebook and a corresponding Xircom base LAN (2.4 GHz) transceiver coupled to bus 20 of the docking station 58."), wherein the data communication between the data communication device and the wireless device is made automatically on the basis of the logic of the data communication device so that it is activated by the storage of data (from arguments: Watts in cols. 74-75 teaches "RF module in the notebook is trying to dock with the RF module in the docking station" (applicant's claim: short range wireless data communication link between the data communication device and the wireless device is made) and this is automatic since when distance equals 0, docking occurs (applicant's claim: automatically based on the basis of the logic of the data communication device) when they recognize each other - meaning that docking occurs when recognizable characteristics about each, which are inherently stored data, is exchanged (applicant's claim: so that the short range wireless data communication link is activated by the storage of data)).

23. As per claim 7, Watts teaches a method for wireless data communication between a wireless device, having means for short-range data communication, and an electronic device, the

method comprising: mounting a data communication device (Watts: PCMCIA card) having means for short-range wireless data communication in a general purpose expansion memory location (Watts PCMCIA card slot) of the electronic device (Watts: notebook computer); activating a short-range wireless data communication link between the wireless device and the data communication device (Watts paragraph 288, col. 71 lines 54 to 59: "Xircom LAN (2.4 GHz) transceiver PCMCIA card connected to a PCMCIA card slot on the notebook"; "Xircom base LAN (2.4 GHz) transceiver coupled to bus 20 of the docking station"); and transmitting data between the data communication device and the wireless device (Watts paragraph 288, col. 71 lines 54 to 59: "The RF interface in notebook computer 62 would comprise a Xircom LAN (2.4 GHz) transceiver PCMCIA card connected to a PCMCIA card slot on the notebook and a corresponding Xircom base LAN (2.4 GHz) transceiver coupled to bus 20 of the docking station 58.") wherein in order to enable the data transmission from the electronic device to the wireless device the following method steps are performed after the installation of the data communication device and before the activation of the data communication link: inputting data to the electronic device; and processing the data in the data communication device installed in an expansion memory location (Watts col. 74-75: "sends a signal to the RF module that says "What is your configuration""; thus configuration data has already been input to the electronic device and processed in the data communication device installed in an expansion memory location; electronic device (Watts: notebook computer), data communication device (Watts: PCMCIA card), data communication link (Watts: RF interface about 'what is your configuration?')) in that the input data is a picture reflected as light through the objective of a camera (Watts fig. 343: PC VIDEO 66; fig. 294: camera).

24. As per claim 8, Watts teaches a data communications device for wireless data communication between a wireless device, which has means for a short-range data link, and an electronic device, the data communication device comprising: a controller connectable to a general purpose interface of an expansion memory location of the electronic device, for controlling the operation of the data communication device, a short-range radio frequency wireless data communication unit and a short range radio frequency antenna (Watts: inherent for antenna to exist for sending and receiving wireless RF communication) for data communication; and a memory for storing the communicated data (Watts fig. 343). (remainder discussed above with Watts).

25. As per claim 10, teaches a data communication device according to claim 8, wherein the short-range data communication unit is an LPRF unit. (Watts: The RF module such as in fig. 343 is meant to communicate over a sort distance and thus will inherently be low power.)

26. As per claim 11, Watts teaches a data communications device for wireless data communication between a wireless device, which has means for a short-range data link, and an electronic device, the data communication device comprising: a controller connectable to a general purpose interface of an expansion memory location of the electronic device, for controlling the operation of the data communication device, a short-range LPRF wireless data communication unit (Watts: The RF module such as in fig. 343 is meant to communicate over a sort distance and thus will inherently be low power.) and a short range radio frequency antenna (Watts: inherent for antenna to exist for sending and receiving wireless RF communication) for data communication; a memory for storing the communicated data (Watts fig. 343); means for supplying a busy signal to the electronic device when the memory is processed by the radio link,

and a busy signal to the LPRF unit when the memory is processed by the electronic device (Watts: last paragraph in col. 61 to first paragraph in col. 62) (remainder discussed above with Watts).

27. As per claim 12, Watts teaches a data communications device for wireless data communication between a wireless device, which has means for a short-range data link, and an electronic device, the data communication device comprising: a controller connectable to a general purpose interface of an expansion memory location of the electronic device, for controlling the operation of the data communication device, a short-range LPRF wireless data communication unit (Watts: The RF module such as in fig. 343 is meant to communicate over a sort distance and thus will inherently be low power.) and a short range radio frequency antenna (Watts: inherent for antenna to exist for sending and receiving wireless RF communication) for data communication; a memory for storing the communicated data (Watts fig. 343); means for giving to the microcontroller an operation enable signal enabling the operation of the data communication device when the memory is processed by the electronic device, and a busy signal when the LPRF unit is occupied for data communication (Watts: last paragraph in col. 61 to first paragraph in col. 62) (remainder discussed above with Watts).

28. Allowable Subject Matter

29. Claim 9 is allowed. See prior action for details.

30. Conclusion

31. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

32. A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

33. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Pankaj Kumar whose telephone number is (703) 305-0194. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon, Tues, Wed and Thurs after 8AM to after 6:30PM.

34. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Mohammad H. Ghayour can be reached on (703) 306-3034. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

35. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

36.

37.

38. PK

TEMESGHEN GHEBRETINSAE
PRIMARY EXAMINER